## THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION A FAILURE.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION A FAILURE.

Prom The Atlantic Monthly for May.

The replies of the friends of the Administration to the charge of the friends of the Administration to the charge of manust the President have been from the first, considered merely as replies, singularly ineffective. The official reply to the charge of nepotism was that, its end of having appointed twenty-four relatives to office, the President had only appointed twelve. But the difficulty with this method of meeting has accusation was that it did not go for enough. Obviously the question was not whether the number of block appointments had been exaggerated, but what the proportion was between the whole number of relatives. If the President has 2,000 relatives clamerous for office, the appointment of twelve it may possibly have been eleven) was not very large. On the other hand, if he has only thirteen relatives who seek offices, and arceligible under the Constitution, the appointment of twelve shows a different spirit. To have muce its reply complete, the efficial organ in New-Yor2 ought to publish not only a complete list of all the relatives of the President and Mrs. Grant, but at the same time furnish full information on the other points we have indicated. To the most serious charge of all, that of these family appointees, several were incompetent to discharge the daties of their offices in a fit and honost manuer, one of them being the motorious Casey of New-Orleans, no reply has been made. The country has, as yet, been spared hearing by way of official answer that these inocent appointments were not in reality foar in number, as had been reported, but only three. In this second place, the charge that, in the face of repeated remonstrances, the President has allowed an obscuro and impudent adventurer to amass a fortune by a systematic system of plander, under the protection of the authorities of the Government, it was replied that he General Order system would soon be medified. And it has been modified, and no one knows to-day whether

## DRIFT OF DISCUSSION IN THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

PRESS.

WAR UPON GRANTISM, NOT REPUBLICANISM.

Proa The Louiselle Courter-Journal.

The Greeleys, Summers, Trumbulls, Palmers, Browns, and Schurzes, who formed the Republican party, fought its battles, and led it to its victories, have not declared war against Republicanism, but against Grantism. They make the noble monement to the country of protesting against the wholesale and systematic corruption, usurpation and oppression introduced into the administration of covernment by the men whom they placed in power. These men need no other platform, they require no better credentials to popular favor, than—opposition! That is the word. Opposition to account and their manaperopriation, and sendless catalogue of abuses and crimes which are all summed up in one word—Grantism. This platform is sufficient. The great curse of the country is Grant and his diolatrous partisans. To drive them from power is platform enough and glory enough for one campalem. When a country is thus wronged, defranded and oppressed, the first citity of patricts is opposition, and so the people understand it. Other considerations are secondary.

THE ALL-SUFFICING GRANT.

THE ALL-SUFFICING GRANT.

llade-phia, is the rightful heir t. On the one side we reckey, Summer, Trumbull and many more of the founders, men whose names were abread lifted in its annals when the men who now undertake the amunicate them were either thumbing their school or frawing apon the slaveholders. We see the oldbican devention to hemon rights. We see the oldbican detestation of profikacy and corruption in We see a profess against the subordination of

The constant use of public patronage for purposes of political dictation, the wholesale plundering of the Southern States, the abuses in the Civil Service, the centralization of power at Washington, are not the only things to be rebuked at Cincinnati. The Adminisof the Southern States, the abuses in the Civil Service, the centralization of power at Washington, are not the only things to be rebuised at Cincinnal. The Administration is arraigned not only for tolerating corrupt practices in the New-York Custom-bouse after they had been exposed, not only for its persistent attempt to stille exesting the still the constitution and the laws by those who hold the highest offices in the Government. These are the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General. The counts in the indetenient against these officials are ps follows: 1. The President violated the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make captures of his Richen Cabinet. In direct violation of a very simple and clear provision, which was passed for the very purpose of sending bent, Porter, and Rabeock back to their military duties, these officers of the army continue to "exercise the functions of civil officers" at the Executive Mansion. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law passed at the second session of the XLih Congress, which, while it granted him the permission to carry out certain financial measures, did so upon the express condition that he should not, at any time, increase the public debt. This law was violated by his Syndicate operations. 4. The Secretary of the Navy violated the law in paying to Messrs. Secor & Co., and Perho, Secor & Co., the sum of Pa,000. The law, approved July 13, 1848, authorized the payment of \$115,526 of to

THE MISSION OF CINCINNATI TO SAVE-NOT DE-

STROY.

Prom The Genese Folloy Free Press.

For more than two years past many of the most trusted and honored leaders or the Republican party, together with those who were regarded as their friends and adherents, have been treated by President Grant as altens and enemies. Senator Penton—long a member of Congress, and twice elected Governor over the most formidable and popular representative Democrats of this State, and who now has the entire condidence of a decided majority of New-York Republicans—has been utterly ignored by the Administration, and Roscoc Conking, the embodiment of self-concett and haughty strogance, has alone wielded the scepter of Presidential favor and patronage. The organization of the Republican party has passed from the hands of its honored and illustrious founders into tasce of the camp-followers and elegants who were attracted to it by the prospect of the spoils, and the result is that corruption at Washington and elsewhere has never, in the listory of sing party, become more flagrant and unblushing. To save the Republican party, and not to destroy it—to wrest if from the control of those who have prolance distemples and brought reproach upon its manne—is the mission of the Conchinati Convention. And those who favor it—those who dare believe that President Grant is not the emodiment of Republicanism, and that his renomination and reflection would only tend to the disruption of the Republican party—are denounced as "serehends" by those Administration organs par excellence, whose contors are of course uninfluenced by the Pederal offices which most of them are holding. With sarphising same-freid tley consign Summer, Greeiey, and The Thirdse to Democracy or the Devil, and then, with refreshing coolness, claim for themselves all the loyalty, Edelity, and integrity of the Republican organization! Epithesis, however, will harm no one; and even the immachine and infallible Consigns and Tom Marphys, by whom the President has most unwisely surrounded himperf, will be disagreeably surprised by the STROY. From The Genesee Valley Free Press.

## POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. DUTY BEFORE PARTY.

The Radicals say the Democratic party is demoralized, defunct, obliterated, and all that, yet appear to be very solicitous about the relation it may assume towards the Concinnati Convention. These happen to be about firrer millions of voters in this country whose opinions rest upon the principles which divided the country at the time the Constitution was adopted. These millions are controlled by their convelcions of public daty, and wherever they discern a path they believe to be the way of duty, they will not health to follow it. If Republicans who shall assemble at Chreinnati next month should feel it for the regard or a path of the party and the country of the regard or ganization of their party anglects, and which the veglar or ganization of their party anglects, and which the veglar of the country demands, and those who appreciate the propriety of such action, from Dem-

ceratic and other parties, should unite with them in measures to accomplish their purpose, it would not make Republicans Democrate or Democrate Republicans. The old issues upon which those parties were founded would be ignored as not pertinent to the crists. The duty of the day would be observed by a union of all who were impressed with the necessity of the especial reforms sought, regardless of former associations, and without desertion of any principle that previously governed them.

without desertion of any principle that previously governed them.

AN ORGAN, NOT A NEWSPAPER.

From The Noshville Rosser.

Beecher, as a politician, if the term can be applied to him, may be set down as a decided success. His speech at the Brooklyn Grant meeting, the other nught, tickled the Administration folks immensely, while the Liberal Republicans generally are almost equally well pleased. The Ness-Fork Times, sinking the newspaper in the partisan, purposely omitted publishing that part of the great divine's speech paying a warm and deserved tribute to Sunner, Trumbuil, and Schurz; but that not only showed how charlish and unfair the Administration organ could be, but actually made more significant the surpressed culory. Beecher's effort was manly, charlindie and patriotle, and being entirely free from malice and misrepresentation, it is no wonder it has elicited such general admiration. The only wonder is, how such a man can still cling to the Administration gaug. AN IMPRESSIVE ASSEMBLAGE.

Like the road snowball of our boyhood days,

THE DEMOCRACY RESOLUTE FOR A GREAT END.

From The New-Albuny Ledger.

The importance of the Cincinnati movement can no longer be questioned. Its prime movers, flanked by Measrs. Schurs, Trambuil, Brown, and others, mean business. The liberal and bonest portion of the Republican leaders will be found in the Convention, and no doubt the coverage and energy displayed by these men will secure its adhesion of a large portion of the Republican party throughout the land. In the few weeks that now romain before the Cincinnati Convention, there will be tune for honest, patriotic men to make their choice between the office-holders' party and the Reform party. This will possibly be the issue in the coming contest, without a third candidate being in the field. Of course, this will depend upon the platform adopted and the man chosen. The duty of Democrats is, of course, not yet plate, and winatever course they will take will be taken as Democrats, and as a unit. This much may be safely assumed.

THE PRETENDED CONFIDENCE OF THE OFFICE-

THE PRETENDED CONFIDENCE OF THE OFFICE-

HOLDERS.

Prove The Buildman datelle.

The movement of the Liberal Republicans is The movement of the Liberal Republicans is attempting to ledittle it in every way, but its planty air of confidence they assume only exposes more fully their id-disguised fears. Senator Wilson, in New-York, or Wednesday night, concluded his speech with a renewed appeal to the disaffected Republicans to return to the ranks, and the speakers generally exhibited their serious approachesions by an extraordinary amount of boasting say to the general result. In the meantime the tide rolls on, gaining new strength with every swell. When the wares approached Miss Partington's dwelling, the old lady at first laughed at them and then attempted to sweep them away with a broom—but the occan was too much for her, and she was soon compelled to abandon the hopeless job. If the Radicals fall to learn wisdom at the polls which will never be forgotten by them.

WHO PAYS THE FUELIC DEBT ?

WHO PAYS THE PUBLIC DEBT ?

WHO PAYS THE PUBLIC DEBT!

From The Harrisburg Patron.

We are told by Grant's office holders that the President is reducing the public debt. This is too thin. The same thing has been said frequently during the last five years of Geary. Even if it were true that the heads of the National and State Governments had anything at all to do with the finances of their respective Governments, the question very maturally arises, Why should they not pay off the public debts of State and nation when "we, the people," put maney into their hands for that purpose! We certainly do not expect them to steal if. When Grant was elected it was not expected that he would want to take millions out of the public purse to buy Santo Domingo with. Yet if the people had not profested against its purchase, and if Charles summer had not rebuked car modern Ahab, Santo Domingo would have been added to our already. Carries summer had not rebuked our modern Alab.
Santo Domingo would have been added to our already
too extensive territory, and our public debt thereby increased by millions. Not If to any officer of the
United states Government credit is due for the reduction of the public debt, that officer is Secretary Boutwell. We hold, however, that to the people alone is due
the credit—Secretary Boutwell is merely the paymaster.

UTTERANCES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

From The Language (Mich.) Remailment.

We are not disposed to deny that pureminded Republicans will probably take part in the Convention at Chelmatt, but we had hoped and still hope
that it will become an advisory body, to exercise great
weight with the coming National Republican Convention
at Philadelphia, especially in controlling the principles
to be embodied in its platform. Yet it is to be doubted
if a general denunciation of all who hold positions under
the present Administration, or the carnest desire to so
shape the action of the Convention at Chelmati as to
gain the co-operation of the Democracy, will secure it
any large support from the National Republican party.
We do not denounce the leaders of the Chelmati movement for we are not forgetful of their valued services in
the past; but we do believe that their motives are quite
as label to suspicion as those of the pur layer asset and ment for we are not forgetful of their valued services in the past; but we do believe that their motives are quire as hable to suspicion as those of the men they assail, and, measured side by side with the leaders and men who re-fuse a coulition with the party that gave power to Euchanan, Pierce, and Jefferson Davis, they are not to

THE BONE AND MARROW-THE MOVEMENT.

THE BONE AND MARROW—THE MOVEMENT.

From The Provia (Ili.) Transcript.

It is a fact which will be admitted without question that the Cincinnati Convention will select as its Presidential candidate a Republican, or at least a man who has hitherto voted with the Republican party. If this was all, the success of that candidate might not be an evil to the country, but its consequences will reach far beyond that. Whoever is elected at Cincinnati must depend upon Democratic influence and Democratic votes for success. Can it be expected that if I smocrats furnish the votes to elect a "Liberal" President they will not demand a return in kind, and expect "Liberal" votes for candidates for minor offices! The truth is that the leaders who are engineering the Cincinnati Convention, are willing to sacrifice everything to beat Grant. They are quite willing that a Democratic Congress shall be elected, and that Illinois and every other State should have a Democratic Legislature, if thereby their object can be attained. Whatever they may claim, they have in truth cut loose from the Republican party, and joined themselves to the idois of Democraty. Are the rank and file of the Republican party, or any portion of them, ready to take that step!

THERE 'S NOTHING IN IT.

file of the Republican party, or any portion of them, ready to take that step?

THERE'S NOTHING IN IT.

From The Boston Advection.

The novelty of the demonstration to be made at Chechmati next week, and the political prominence of some of the names connected with it, are sufficient to explain the interest it excites among the politicans and the people. The politicians who have invested in it, however, exaggerate the popular interest, and have mistaken the heat of their own feelings for a general popular party of the politicians and unless a great change takes place during the next tendary, there will not be. No possible combination at Cheinnati can break at once the force of the National Convention, nor of the powerful and still compact organization behind it. But it gives the Democrats an opportunity of which, if they are wise, they will not fail to take advantage. They have carefully nursed the disaffection that is now manifested in its fet strength. They see hitherto conspicuous Republicans rushing about the country declaring that they have been is league with their virtue and their lives. These Republicans, they may plausibly reason, will not vote for the Republican candidates, and their number and influency are sufficient to dearny the Republican majorities in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohno, Illinois, possibly in Connecticut and New-Hampseitre. Down with passivism! Up with the old standard!

A SECOND BABEL.
From The Boston Journal.
Since the ancient tower of Babel went up Since the ancient tower of Babel went up and stopped in mid-air, there never has been such a confision of tong ies, connected with such a narrow but aspiring undertaking, as will be witnessed at Cincinnati during the first week in May. There will be men or all sorts of antecedents, "eroaded steeks," who have frrepressibly stack out of every organization with which they have been connected, and who now are all bent upon having a party to suit themselves exactly. There will be men with bundles of grievances to be worked into the new fabric and labeled principles; there will be the sore-headed who want a hospital, the pugnacious who think that everything should be modeled on the style of a battering-ram, and the office-seeking-particularly the office-seeking—who have no thought of anything but a sufficiency of conferrable berths. So far as the movement is Republican; it has no inspiration, no tamplies, no warrant from the masses, but has its whole source in individual discontent, misapprehensious, and ambition. So far as it is Democratic in intent and design, it is deceptive and fail of mischel according to its strength. In the hature of things, however, it cannot be permanently strong. Wanting in solid principle, having no hold in the patrotic convictions and emotions of the people, it can develop no real power, but only maniprinte the strength with which it originally started. It, in splite of its "confusion of tongues," it should manage to agree at Cincinnati, its bond of union, the dictate of political expediency alone, would be but a rope of sand, to be shattered into atoms by the breath of the people accorded from the bolls of November.

## METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF THE GEN-ERAL CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN. POWERS OF THE CONFERENCE-LAY REPRESEN-

TATION-ELECTION AND DUTIES OF BISHOPS

-THE PUNCTIONS OF PRESIDING ELDERSRENEWAL OF THE EOOK CONCERN TROUBLES
-PROJECTS OF CHURCH UNION.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets in the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Wednesday, May 1, is the principal legislative body and the court of appeal of the denomination It has "full powers to make rules and regulations" for It has "full powers to make rules and regulations" for the church, except on certain specified points, where its action is prohibited or restrained by the so-called re-strictive miles. Thus it is forbidden to "do away with" the Episcopacy, or to destroy the plan of the "general itherant superintending" and other restraints relating to the articles of religion, the ratio of representation in the General Conference, the privileges of ministers and members on trial, and the appropriation of certain trust funds, action in these matters being effected by concurrent votes of the general and annual conferences.

The General Conference meets once every four years, and is composed of ministerial and lay delegates. One ministerial delegate is chosen by each annual conference for every 50 members thereof. The lay delegates are chosen by layelectoral conferences of representatives from the churches, which meet every fourth year. Two lay delegates are sent by each annual conference having more than one ministerial delegate, and but one if only one minister is sent. "Reserve" delegates of both orders are chosen, in anticipation of possible vacancies.

The present General Conference will consist of 292 ministerial and 129 lay delegates, representing 72 annual con-

The lay desegates will be admitted this year for the first time. The General Conference of 1863 approved the provision for admitting them, and submitted it to the Churches and the annual Conferences, by which it was ratified in 1869 and 1870. The previous discussion of the subject had been long, and at times bitter, and about 49 years ago it led to the accession of a body who organized the Methodist Protestant Church. The lay representaaside from the bare electoral function exercised one in four years, laymen have still no part in the annual Conferences. It is obvious, therefore, that they yet hek much of having full representation in the governing bodies of the Church, but what they have obtained may be regarded as an entering wedge toward opening what has been termed "a close corporation of ministers." Time, and the natural course of events, rather than on tinued agitation, will be relied upon to produce the anticipated extension of the lay power.

The lay delegates chosen to this Conference are, as a

The lay delegates chosen to this Conference are, as a rule, men of high social position and local repute, and many of them possess national reputation. Among them are ex-Gova, Ciaffin of Massachutts, Berry of New-Hampshire, Dillingham of Vermont, Evans of Colorado, Baisdell of Nevada, and Abernethy of Oregon; Schator Harlan of Iowa, ex-Senator Willey of West Virginia, ex-Senator Henry S. Lane of Indiana, and others nearly as well known. Among New-York men are J. B. Cornell and Oliver Hoyt of this city; Judge Good of Middletovn, Judge Reynolds of Brooklyn, E. Remington of Illbn, and Francis H. Root of Euffale. The actual cutrance of the laymen to the General Conference must be preceded by the preliminary organization, and the verification of the action that has been taken. Suggestions that their the action that has been thach, beggested that the admission may be delayed on some pretext or another, for a longer period, or indefinitely, have been made, but have received no countenance.

One of the most pressing questions to come up at the approaching seasion will relate to the strengthening of

includes to 10.

In the number laws in the control of the number laws in the number laws the opiscopal force. There were only eight working bishops in 1863, and no new ones were elected. Four of

In 1808 the colored ministers of the Church were organized into separate Conferences, standing upon the same level with the other Conferences. The arrangement has worked well, and the colored Conferences have asked that it be continued. Some efforts have been made looking to union with the Church South, but the members of tent organization are very bitter toward the North, particularly toward Northern Methodists. There are vexed questions regarding some Church property which was carried, during and after the war, in Keutucky and East Tennessee, from the Southern to the Northern Caurch. curried, during and after the war, in Kentucky and East Tennessee, from the Southern to the Northern Church, and in Maryland and Vinginia from the Northern to the Southern Church—in both cases contrary to the provisions of the law and the title deeds. These differences might be amicably settled on the principle of "a fair exchange," and probably will be so arranged some day. Union with the non-Episcopal Methodist Churches seems hopeless at present, because they will not accept the bishops. Union with the Evangelical Association, a German body the jealousies of color witch nave not entirely died out. Union with the Evangelical Association, a German body of independent origin, but similar to the M. E. Church, is deterred for the present by the action of the former.

The session of the General Conference generally lasts about four weeks, and the approaching meeting will probably prove no exception to the rule.

DEALERS IN DANGEROUS KEROSENE PROSE CUTED.

One hundred retail dealers in kerosene were summoned yesterday before Civil Justice Fowler of the Third District Court, on the complaint of Chas. E. Gildersleve, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, on the charge of selling kerosene be low the standard test established by law. The proof was given in each case. Judgments were entered in a number of cases and fines imposed, and in others judgmen was suspended, the accused agreeing to procure licenses and to conform to the requirements of the law. Com-plaints were also made against several dealers in liquid gas, but as proof in each case was lacking, these cases were adjourned for two weeks.

THE SALARIES OF THE COURT STENOGRAPHERS. An application was made, yesterday, on behalf of Robert Bonynge, a stenographer in the Supreme Court, and through him on behalf of the other Court stenographers, for a mandamus to compel the Board of Apportionment to make an appropriation for the payment of the stenographers' sniarles, due from the 1st of inst January. Affidavits submitted in the case show that the appointment of stenographers for the State Courts was made pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature in 1805, and that this taw is in full force yet. It appears that the Controller does not deny their proper legal appointment, or that they faithfully perform the duties required of them, but claims inability to pay them be must there is no appropriation for the purpose. The troube, however, is that he and his associates of the Board of Appertisament, to whom is delegated the power of making the appropriation, refuse to do so, and honce the present approachm, as without remedy, incorporation the stonographing with the without remedy, incorporation the logical string with last January. Affidavits submitted in the case show

the end of the present month. Judge Brady promptly granted an order to show cause why the appropriation should not be made, and the case will be argued before him te-morrow. There are nine of these reporters, nearly all of whom are competent and experienced men, and have faithfully performed their dates.

XLIId CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28, 1872. Mr. Scott (Rep., Penn.), from the Ku-Klux Committee, reported the testimony relating to Florida. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippl.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Ma.)—To facilitate improvement in the postal critical authorizing rights of war for the use of pneumatic tabes, electric, agnetic, or stationary steam power, etc.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported with amendments, a bill supplementary to the Enforcement act of May, 1870, providing for and relating to the appointment of Super-

providing for and relating to the appointment of Supervisors of Elections.

Mr. PRAT (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on the bill allowing all widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, pensions without reference to the time of matriage.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) asked to have read at the yeak some remarks made by Mr. Surgent, in the House, in relation to the action of the California Sanators on the Goul Island matter. Objection was made on the ground that it was out of order to refer, in the Senate, to remarks made in the other branch of Congress.

After some discussion as to the rule, Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) suggested that Mr. Cole would have an opportunity to make his remarks when the Goat Island bill should come before the Senate. The matter was then dropped.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the Auditor and Commissioners of the Canal Department of the State of New-York, for the extension, for two years, of the privilege conferred by the Tarif act of July 14, 1870, in regard to the importation of machinery and other appilances for steam cable towing upon the canals of New-York.

The Dethelency bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) offered an amendment to the pending amendment, providing that its provisions should not apply to judgments heretofore rendered by

New York.

The Deticiency bill came up as unfinished business.
Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) offered an amendment to the pending amendment, providing that its provisions should not apply to judgments heretofore rendered by the Court of Claims. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to strike out of the amendment the provision that judgments of the Court of Claims in suits arising out of the Rebellion shall not be paid unless out of special appropriations made for the purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) moved to amend Mr. Alcorn's amendment, already adopted, so as to make it apply only to cases in which it has been found as a proven fact that the claimant had given all or comfort to the Rebellion. Agreed to—22 to 18.

Mr. EAYARD (Dem., Del.) offered an amendment providing that proof of loyalty to the United States, or of not having given aid or comfort to the Rebellion, shall be required of any party to a suit cognizable by the Court of Claims founded on contract with the United States entered into since the suppression of the Rebellion.

Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN effered the following amendment: Agreed to.
Mr. ALCORN offered the following amendment:

Mr. ALCORN offered the following amendment; and provided further. That or any judgment heretofor readered in favor of claimants in which the question of loyality was not passed upon, the court, on the application of the claimant, may certify as to the question of lovality as shows by the criticace on record. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill's amendment as amended was then agreed to—Yens, 22; Nays, 17.

Having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, the bill was reported to the Senate, when an amendment was adopted increasing the schary of the Second Controller of the Treasury to \$5,000.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill authorizing the West Wisconsin Railroad Company to construct a railway bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson, Wis., and it was passed.

passed.
Pending final action on the Deficiency bill, the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Banks (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution for printing 22,000 copies of the British Case before the Geneva Board of Arbitration. Referred. Also, a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the British

intion calling on the President for a copy of the British Counter Case. Adopted.

THE CASE OF DR. HOUARD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of Dr. Houard, and Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the resolution. He said if he had any doubt as to Houard's being an American citizen he should not vote for the resolution. He stated that at the time of Houard's arrest the fact of his being registered as an American citizen, and of having applied to have an American citizen, and of having applied to have an American toun-of-war sent there was known to the Spanish anthorities. He protested that he was not actuated by any partisan motives in the position which he took, knowing that it might involve the country in war. Still he was for his country, right or wrong, and he would not by any act or word of his justify the position of any foreign Government as a cannot the United States, unless the case was so overwhelmingly against the United States that there could be no possible room for division of sentiment among the American people.

Mr. ROBERIS Dem., N. Y.) indersed the action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as the harbinger of a grander and wiser poice, and he bound that the time

under the treaty?

Mr. BINGH AM said he would not undertake to decide that question, and the House was not in a condition to decide it. The treaty did not interfere with the local sovereignity of a nation, nor prescribe in what manner offenders against its law shall be tried.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., lad.) advented the resolution and declared that the foreign policy of this Government was most contemptible, pusilianimons, and cowardly. He was sorry that Mr. Bingham had slurred over the question as to whether a trial by court-martial was a legal trial. The amendment offered by Mr. Bingham was intended to deprive the resolution of ill its force and virtue. In his opinion, the Government vould have to take even higher ground. Dr. Houard was only one of 40 persons who now languish in Spanish prisons and claim the protection of the American flag. He almost felt degraded to think that he was purt and parcel of a Government which allowed such a state of things. He inquired whether it was a fact that a memoer of the family of the Secretary of State had a profitable and lucrative professional arrangement with the Spanish Government. Mr. BINGHAM made the point that Mr. Voorhees's last remark was not in order.

Mr. VOORHEE-S. Try may as it is not so there is no not

last remark was not in order.

Mr. VOORHEES—It you say it is not so there is no necessity for a point of order.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the same clarge had been made during the last Congress, and had been authoritatively denied by the gentleman from Yew-York (Mr. Wood).

Mr. WOOD expressed the opinton that there was no Ar. WOOD expressed the opinion that there was no truth in the assertion.

Mr. EANDALL (Dem., Penn.), who bid originally offered the resolution, disclaimed any intention to reflect on the Administration, and depied, on the authority of Dr. Houard's sixter, that her father had ever renounced his American citizonship, or held office under the Spanish

Acts o'clock, Mr. BANKS suggested that the House acjourn and let the vote be taken to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) appealed to the House to
dispose of the question this evening, and let the Tariff
come up to-morrow. He suggested that there might be
an evening season for it.

Mr. BANKS said that members could not be got to attend evening seasons.

Mr. DAWES, amid much excitement and interruption,
shipuled the lites of this intermittent anxiety for the Government.
At 5 o'clock, Mr. BANKS suggested that the House ad-

ridiculed the idea of this intermittent anxiety for the rights of American citizens while members were not willing to attend an evening session, and vote for or against the resolution. mr. RANDALL moved an adjournment; refused—79

Mr. BANKS called for the Yeas and Nays, and de-nounced the remarks of Mr. Dawes as an indeem attack. The SPEAKER, by continuous knocking with the gavel, prevented Mr. Hanks's remarks from being heard, as he had also done while there was an angry colbury going on between Messrs. Dawes, Randall, and Myes, and ex-plained his noisy action by saying that he did not want such collocutes to be heard and reported. The Yeas and Nays being taken, the vote resulted— Yeas, 59; Nays, 64. Therefore, the House, at 5:10 p. m., advanced.

The Western Railway Company of Cuba is negotiating a loan of \$4,350,000 in London, to complete their line, which is to connect Havana and Pinar det.

Ro, the chief town of the western province. The railroad is to be 119 miles ions, of which 61 are already completed and open for public traffle.

2021. Hereagai agt. 18

2022. Legisland agt.

2023. Kraver agt. in

2024. Hereagai agt.

2027. Legisland

2

THE COURTS.

GOULD AGT. GORDON. MATERIAL WITNESSES MISSING-ANOTHER

ADJOURNMENT. The Court-room of Judge Brady was filled, yesterday, with spectators anxious to witness the anticipated tilt between the inwyers engaged on opposite sides of the Gould-Gordon litigation. Mr. Strahan opened the argument by a motion for the appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction order against Gould. Mr. Field objected to arguing that motion first.

Judge Brady-I thought you were going to argue

all together.

Mr. Field replied that he wanted first to argue the motion in regard to the examination of Gordon to enable the plaintiff to prepare his complaint. He thought the plaintiff had the right, under the decision in the case of Havermeyer and Ingersoil, to examine the defendant. Such an order had been granted by Judge Brady on the 15th of April, and the defendant not being found it was extended to a later day, on which an application was pade by the defendant to vacate that order, and it was that motion that he was now ready to argue first. On the others he should ask the Court for time.

Mr. Sirahan objected, as Mr. Gordon had begun an

action against Gould on the 2d of April, and he wanted to know what sort of information the plaintiff desired to obtain from the defendant. There were three cases before the Court all set down for this time. The first was Gordon against Gould, where the appointment of a re-Gordon, called action "No. 1," in which, upon an affidavit alleging that Gordon had received ceraffidavit alleging that Gordon had received cer-tain shares of Eric for a specified purpose, which he had failed to apply, an order of arrest was granted. We now come in, said Mr. Strahan, and show that that order was obtained through false repre-sentations made by the plaintif, Gould, and we ask it to be vacated for that reason. The third action is brought by Gould, and the merits of it have not as yet been dis-closed to us, except in so far as we have an affidavit from Jay Gould. We think the whole of this case should be presented to your honor.

be presented to your honor.

Mr. Field, in reply, stated that he had affidavits to support his claim that more time was necessary, and he then read the affidavit of Eithu Root, one of Jay Gould's attorneys, to the effect that it had been impossible to complete all the necessary preparations. The afflavits of John B. Seers and others had not been obtained, and

attorneys, to the effect that it had been impossible to complete all the necessary preparations. The affidavits of John B. Seers and others had not been obtained, and Seers could not be found, although diligent search had been made, and his presence as a witness was absolutely necessary. Mr. Field also read the following affidavit from Jay Gould.

City and County of New-York, st.: Jay Gould of said city and county, being first duly seon, ass as follows: I am the obtainif in one and the defendant in the other of these actions; I have fully state to David Dulley Field, e.g., one of my coursel in said actions, what I expect to rove in the said actions, and in each of though pt Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennylvania Courtel Bailroad Company, and what I expect to prove by him in and by an affidavite afficiation to be made by him to be used in the several motions new pending in the Court in these actions; and after such statements I have been advise by said coursel and verily believe that the said Thomas A. Scott is a material and necessary winness for me on the sent notions, and that without the benefit of his testimony and his affinitial cannot safely proceed to the hearing thereof. I have been dushed since the notion papers were cerved on me, on account of Col. Scott's absence from his home, at the West, to precure his affidavits, shibanch i have made dilicent effort to do so. He is ready and willing to the same effect. Mr. Straham asked why Mr. Scott's affiditivit or cutod be wanted. Mr. Fueld eard: "Suppose that the same effect. Mr. Straham asked why Mr. Scott's affiditivit could be wanted. Mr. Fueld eard: "Suppose that the strain the same effect. Mr. Straham asked why Mr. Scott's affiditivit could be wanted. Mr. Fueld eard: "Suppose that

An affidavit was also presented from Chas, if. Collis to day the same effect. Mr. Strahan asked why Mr. Scott's affidavit could be wanted. Mr. Field end: "Suppose that Gordon told Scott he had \$50,000,000, and he told Gould so, and that was the reason Gould entered into negotiations with him, is not that material?" Mr. Strahan still opposed, and Judge Brady finally said the matter was important, and he intended to give everyone a fair nearing and a fair chance. The case was accordingly adjourned to Thursday next, when all three motions will be heard.

COMPANY.

The old suit of John ft. Stroub against the

Third-ave. Endirond Company, came up before Judge Cartis of the Superior Court, yesterday, for a new trial. Plaintiff claims that he received, Nov. 30, 1869, a transfer ticket for Harlem, and, as it happened to be dated the day previous, the conductor refused to allow him to ride unless his fare was paid. Stroub refused, and in the sirugule that ensued, during which he was ejected by the conductor, he was thrown against the dashboard and his spine was so severely injured as to prevent him from working ever since. He claims \$10,000 damages. The suit is defended on the ground that no transfer ticket was offered, but that the plaintiff refused to pay his fare, and, on being ordered from the car, applied foul epithets to the conductor and drew a revolver. The jury gave the plaintiff \$1,200.

At the Tombs Police Court, Joseph Logan and An

At the Essex Market Police Court, vesterday, John O'Connoil since Coach was held by Justice Scott, in default of \$5000 ball, on a charge of assunding Michael J. McNaily, opposite Tammany Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. Gabriel Cierrie, charged with passing a counter-

fets \$50 bil, was held, yesterney, in \$3,000 ball by Commissione Shields. A quantity of conterfets money was found in Cierco's pos-socious when he was arrested.

Supreme Court - Chambers - By Judge Brady .Applebragt Applebr - Motion demot, &c. The People, &c. Carter
agt Eain - Order settled Carer agt Eain - Appell Jun seed; see
section, 30, 318. Silvestlet al agt Epallaing and others. - Allowance,
§ 230. Levy ogt Hexhes - See opinion.

236. Lety igt Bother. See opinion.

Superior Court Special Term-By Judge Monell.—
ches art Work.

Pendi.—The same.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Loew.—
In the matter of Lucinda Morzau.—Petition granted. Small sgt. Rulem
R. R. Company.—Motion to dismiss action granted, without cests. The
People, &c., art. Wilkenning.—Motion to vacate judgment on forfeited
recognizances granted on payment of costs and blend's fees. Struss
art. Chamberiain.—Motion denied, with leave to renew after a bill of
particulars bas hore erved. Wellas agt. Embrant Industrial Savings
Bank.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Bank.—Motion granted without costs to estitic party.

COUPT CALENDARS—Time Day.

SUPRIME COURT—CHICUTS—PART L—VAN BRUCY, J.—Opens at 11814. Luckerman agt. Hichorn.

2475. Wilson, Assigned agt. Trees.

2475. Wilson, Assigned agt. Trees.

2475. Alien agt. McCaffll, impld.

2535. Bengan agt. The Mayor, S. C.

2527. Alien agt. McCaffll, impld.

2535. Mengan agt. The Mayor, S. C.

2528. Loward.

2529. Alien agt. McCaffll, impld.

2525. Muley agt. Parier et al.

2525. Muley agt. Parier et al.

2525. Muley agt. Parier et al.

2526. Magned agt. Assigned agt. Trees.

2527. The Flexini lins. Co. agt. Tal.

2528. Loward.

2529. Holm agt. Recke & san.

2529. Holm agt. Lacke & san.

2529. Holm agt. Recke & san.

2529. Holm agt. Recke & san.

2529. Holm agt. Recke & san.

2529. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2520. For san.

2520. The Bean agt. Supplementation of the Petition of the Petition of the Petition of the Petition of the san. Set. Heavist.

2520. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2520. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2520. For san.

2521. Holm agt. Lower & san.

2522. Holm agt. Lower & san.

2523. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2524. Conh agt. Con.

2525. Muley & san.

2526. San Baller & san.

2527. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2528. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2529. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2520. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2520. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2521. Holm agt. Bealer & san.

2522.

nix—Parr L.—Curris, J.—Opens and realled at Jo a. m.
18871. Reinbelmer agt. Herone.
18931. Gerson agt. Moritz.
18951. iden agt. Campbell.
18967. Silber agt. Chirchaye. R.R.Co.
18961. Silber agt. Chirchaye.
18961. Wollace agt. Campbell.
18961. Hook agt. Cerris.
1896. Noble agt. Chirchaye.
18961. Litchensculler agt. Nagel.
18911. Armold agt. McLaun.
18916. Litchensculler agt. Nagel.
18914. Silber agt. McLaun.
18914. Kisher agt. Polan.

Defore Judge Bedford

THE HEECULES LIFE SASURANCE SOCIETY.

M. M. POMEROY'S CHARGES-THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT-AN EXAMINATION IN PROGRESS. M. M. Pomeroy made, yesterday, to a TRIB-M. M. Pomoroy in the statement in regard to the UNE reporter, the following statement in regard to the Hercules Life Insurance Company:

"The Hercules Life Assurance Society has got into a bad its. I am a trustee of the Company, and have been for a year or more. At the solicitation of several of the policy-holders, I undertook an investigation of the affairs of the Company, and have been assisted by three

other trusters. We find that the Company is in a very critical condition; it is very heavily in debt, and all its present capital would be insufficient to pay its creditors. Two years ago the Company was prosperous, under the government of Jas. D. Beymert, who was then President. But of late it has become very hadly crippled by the lajudicious management of its present officers. A meeting was called a few days ago which was very corously conducted, as the officers of the Company positively refused to give any of the trustees present a statement of the financial condition of the organization, lest they should make it public. This looks very suspicious to me; it looks as if they did not wish the public to know their real condition. There is now but \$4.25 in the Treasury, and the Company owes for rent, premiums, furniture bills, and incidental expenses. The President said he had received \$50,000 from the stockholders to put these expenses, and when as ted by the frantice what he had done with it, said he had deposited it in the Bank of the Metropolis. I went to this mank and asked if the money was deposited there, and I was told it had not been. I then went to the President and asked him why he had made such a grow misstatement, when he took it all back, and acknowledged that at the advice of his counsel he had kept it in his pocket, though he gave no reasons for so doing. Some of the his insurance companies have effered to help them out of the difficulty, but they have ignored all such offers. I am not a stockholder, but merely a policy-holder and trustee for the Company. real condition. There is now but \$4 26 in the Treasury,

rent is paid. When we left Mr. Morgan's building, to said that in case the building remained uneccupied he should hold the Company responsible for the rent, which we agreed to provided our business should warrant it. The business was not so brisk as was expected, and so we could not pay for the rent of the building, and now Mr. Morgan has sued us for its recovery. All of our policy-holders will be paid every farthing we owe them, and they need have no fear but what their policies will remain road. The Company will not be thrown into bunkrupter, as we have taken precautions to see that its finances were in a safe condition. No one need have any fears of the Company going under, for as long as I remain at its head I shail do all in my power to need the condition. No

"The capital of the Company is \$150,000, its liabilities 502,600, its assets \$161,816 65, and its number of policy nolders 401, insuring about \$500,000. The risks would be taken at any time by several companies in this city for 5,000 above the premium. The premium is \$12,000, and its \$12,000. The formitime is \$2,000, and its \$12,000. The Company has \$100,000 deposited as security in Arbany, and will be able to pay all its habities."

A PRISONER ESCAPES FROM THE TOMBS.

Michael Donohue was committed to the ombs on April 22 to await a trial for burgiary and felolous assault, having attempted to break into the liquor store of John White, at No. 83 Baxter-st., and fired on the proprietor. He escaped yesterday from the Tomba in a novel manner. Ann Corcoran, a visitor, had called to see her brother, who was thearcerated 04 the same ther with Donohue, and the latter, who was taking his daily 15 minutes' walk in the corridor, demanded ser pass, at the same time anisometing himself as a keeper. See gave him the pass, and he presented it to the varies gate-keepers and was ablowed to go unquestioned. He was missed in a few moments, and the woman was taken into custody, and committed to await an investigation by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the Brooklyn, owned by George Hadson & Sons. The lesse and insorances are as follows:

and insurances are as follows:

George Hudson & Sons, loss on building, \$2,000; on stock of pater handing and bods, \$1,500; in med by the Pienz Company for \$7.8.0. Firemany loss on stock of clothary, \$100; insured up the Golmany for \$1,500; Poming, \$2,500; H. M. Garton, journal of the Golmany for \$1,500; Poming, \$2,500; in the Color of \$1,500; poming for \$1,500; in the Color of \$1,500; i The fire originated in the silvering room of Hall Bros. establishment, where a small lamp extended.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

PRIDAY, APRIL 26.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

A Pression Closed Mail is only sent by the Williams & Goton and Innan Line Steamships.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

Mails for Europe vis Liverpool, per steamship City of Paris, close at 6 a. m. No Sapplementary Mail.

A Prinsan Closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for the German State via Bremen, per steamship Herman, close at 11:00 a. m. A German mail only direct by this line.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Fust-Office is open from 3 a. m. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS SAILED

PASSENGERS SAILED

POR HAMBURG & C.—In steamship Westphalia, April 25.—Mrs. Mr. Shear and four children, Chrs. A Lorroch. We. Usin Miss Colled, Mrs. A. W. C. Bardlay, Mrs. Binsmore, Mrs. Sophie Steam and the Colled, Mrs. A. W. C. Bardlay, Mrs. Binsmore, Mrs. Sophie Steam and the Colled, Mrs. A. W. C. Bardlay, Mrs. Binsmore, Mrs. Sophie Steam and the Colled, Mrs. Collede, Mrs. Caroline Kolled, Mrs. Kolled

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. PROM LONDON—In steamable Helvetta, And Ed., College, R. L. Griffin and founds, Mr. Hare, Capt. Goo. Edgett and family. Mrs. Layton, Mrs. Worlfell and Johldren, Mass. R. Lay, Mr. Baser and stile, J. Mrs. Kenor, A. Meredith, Thou, James, H. J. Jappison, Mrs. Anale Elwas, Mass Ellis Rosebrock, R. C. Gurney, Mr. Wrightson and wife, Mr. and

Miss Matthews.

FROM HAVANA—In steamship Missouri, April 25—Capt. Thomas
Pattison, U. S. N., and wife, C. P. Meiri and family, Miss F. P. Weile,
R. Bachens, Miss Coulto, J. B. Baker, F. Ferrir, Rev. F. relation and
sife, Miss E. P. Hale, Miss F. H. Butter, R. Tome, F. B. Hossion, M.
Lester and wife, D. Fisher, J. Mullen, A. Buisson, wife, callel and servant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE PORT OF SEW-YORK ...... APRIL 25.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cleared.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savamah, Livingston, Creared.

Steamship Volunteer, Bioodgood, Philadelphia, Loritland Steamship

Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgool, Philadolphia, Lorilland Steamang, Ch. Shemship Westphol's, Schwenzen, Hamburg &c., Kunharit & Ca. Steamship D. Utier, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs. Steamship A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Steamship Claucas, Walten, Fordand, J. V. Ames. Steamship Glancas, Walten, Hoston, H. F. Disseck, Steamship Glancas, Walten, Hoston, H. F. Disseck, Steamship Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, Steamship Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, Steamship Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Steamship Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Steamship Commission (Co. Bark Yreka (Br.), Wilkins, Sunderland via Daboy, Gas., Henge & Parker.

Parker, Hark Brage (Nor.), Forgerson, Questistown or Falmonth Teless & Bockmann. dekumnu. Barajalutun (Ger.), Fricke, Brumen via Philadelphia, Ochricha & Ca. Eara Gazelle, blank, Barbadoca &c. 11, Trochenlan's Sons.